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MONTANA

TOURIST EDITION

Department of

Agriculture, Labor and Industry

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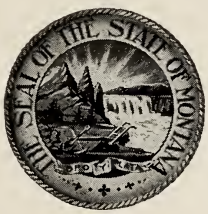

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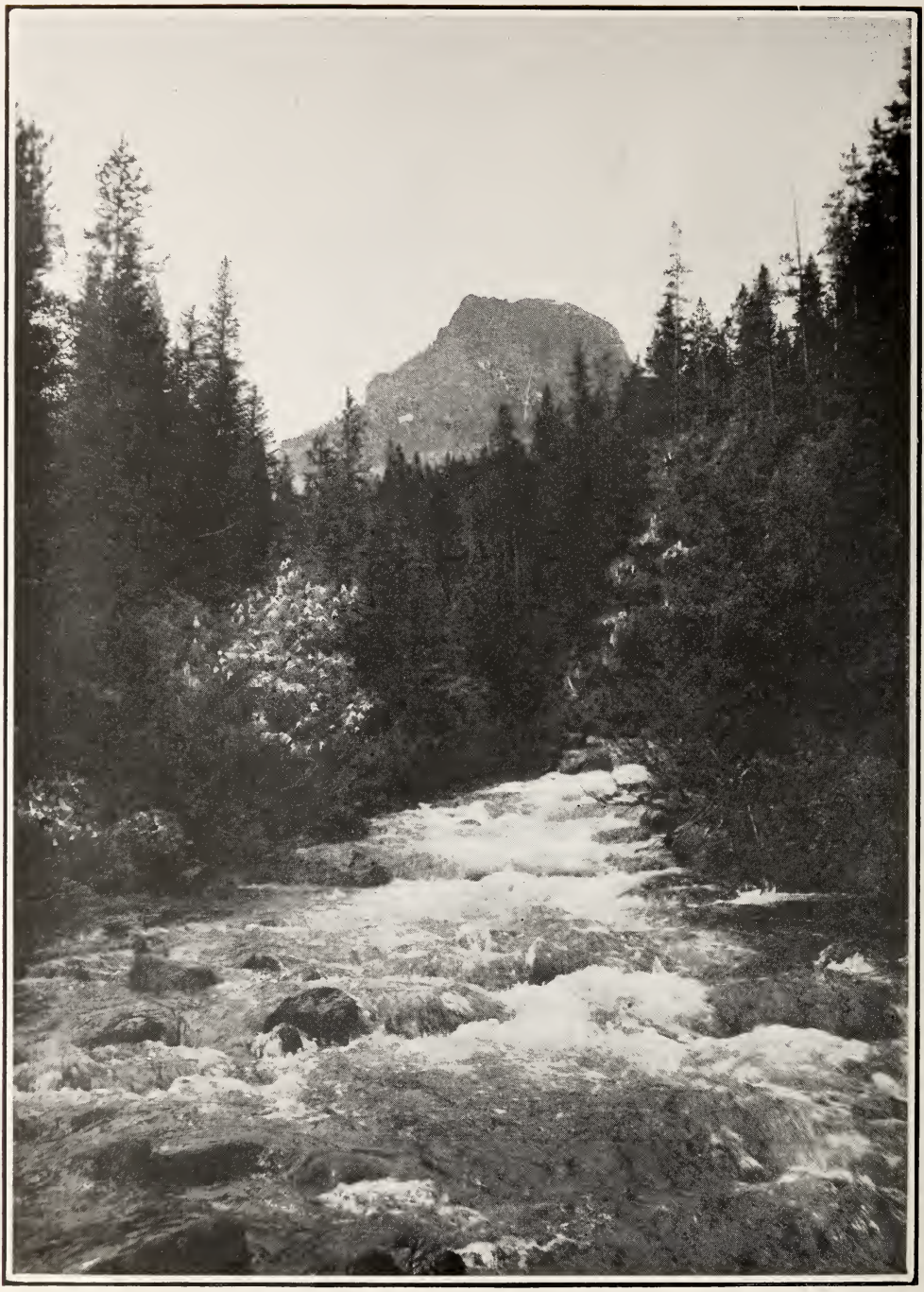

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WHY MONTANA ATTRACTS

DELIGHTFUL MONTANA, a land of distances and of alpine heights, a paradise of lake and forest, snow-tipped mountains and broad vistas of rolling valley and plain, invites weary city folk and dwellers of the flat spaces to come and learn the real meaning of the word "recreation." It invites them to come when all the east is sweltering and sleep there is impossible. It promises them refreshing sleep, glorious scenery, splendid trout fishing, big game hunting in season and the varied matchless attractions that are contained within Montana's 147,187 square miles of territory.

The national parks—Glacier in the northwestern, and Yellowstone in the south central part of the state, the oil fields of eastern Montana, the Redskins on the Indian reservations, the old-time stock ranches in the badlands and the grazing districts where the cowboy is making his last stand, the mines and smelters, the Custer, the Big Hole and other Indian battlefields, the gigantic power plants, the numerous hot springs, the irrigated valleys that fleck the silent prairies of the eastern part of the state and the primeval forests that flank the bold mountain ranges of western Montana—these are some of the attractions from which the visitor may make his own choice.

Roads and Accommodations.

Montana has good roads. Most of the towns maintain tourist camps. Accommodations range from the palatial hotels of the National parks and the larger cities to primitive log cabins set in forest wildernesses. Neither Montana's scenery nor its other attractions have been commercialized. Good highways have made accessible good fishing streams, attractive big game districts, and remarkable scenery. Luxuriously appointed hostelries have been built, but this is all. The forests and the wild life of the mountains, streams and lakes are there today as they were in the days when the Crow, the Blackfeet and the Flathead Indians roamed the land.

The visitor who wants to rough it, and have a taste of pioneer life, has the opportunity so to do in Montana. Hundreds of square miles are to be found in the mountainous portions of the state that are uninhabited. Prospectors looking for golden treasures, intrepid big game hunters, and forest rangers are almost the only visitors. There are no roads, and in many instances, not even trails, through these remote districts. The prospectors travel afoot, and the hunters and forest rangers on horseback, with pack horses to carry their duffle.

Taylor's Peak, Upper Gallatin.

Temperatures Never Oppressive.

When the muggy, stifling heat of other parts of the country is scarcely endurable, is the time to come to Montana. There are very few nights in a year when blankets are not desirable. "The summer temperatures are never oppressive," states Bulletin Q of the U. S. Weather Bureau, in considering the Montana climate. "During the middle of the long summer days of this high latitude the temperature often rises higher than in the southern states, but it cools rapidly in the evening by radiation and **HOT NIGHTS ARE NEVER EXPERIENCED."** The average daily temperature for May in Montana is 50.7 degrees, June 60.2 degrees, July 65.8 degrees, August 63.7 degrees, September, 54.1 degrees and October 43.3 degrees.

Another delighful feature of Montana's summer climate are the long sunny days. In this latitude it is possible to read out of doors until almost ten o'clock of evenings and dawn breaks around four o'clock of summer mornings.

Wild Animal Life Abundant.

There are few places in the northern hemisphere that have the wild animal life to be found in Montana. There are several reasons for this. The Yellowstone National Park, in the southern portion of the state, is the largest and most successful wild animal refuge in the world. It contains more than 30,000 elk, several hundred moose, numerous bear, innumerable deer, many antelope and a large and increasing herd of buffalo is maintained in its natural state. In Glacier Park in the northern part of the state, is another big game refuge. In western Montana is the

Ram's Horn Lake, Upper Gallatin.

National Bison range, where a herd of buffalo is maintained in its natural state. Elk and other big game animals are also to be found on the range. In addition to these game preserves there are 851,000 acres, exclusive of the Sun River Game preserve, set aside on National forests where hunting is prohibited. The last census made by supervisors of game on National forests in Montana, considered by no means complete, revealed a count of 13,913 elk, 43,423 deer, 3,453 mountain goats, 1,878 moose, 175 antelope and 30 caribou. It is a common experience for tourists driving through the mountains to run across elk, deer or bear by the roadside. Grouse and fool hens abound in the mountainous districts, prairie chickens in the grain growing districts of eastern Montana and sage hens in the grazing areas. In the fall hunters find Montana a wild fowl paradise.

Glories of the Yellowstone.

It was the Yellowstone National Park which gave the first big impetus to tourist travel in the United States and directed attention to Montana. This was augumented when the Glacier National Park was created. While there is a wealth of scenery and other attractions throughout the state, it is only natural that the two parks remain the chief attractions.

The Yellowstone National Park, containing 3,348 square miles and located in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho was created in 1872. The main entrance, which was dedicated by Roosevelt, is at Gardiner, in Montana, along the north boundary. There is a western entrance at Yellowstone, Montana and an eastern entrance at Cody, Wyoming. The Yellowstone is the best known of the National Parks. Its geysers are

Along the Clark's Fork of the Columbia.

celebrated the world over because, for size, power, and variety of action, as well as number, the region has no competitor. New Zealand, which ranks second, and Iceland, where the word "geyser" originated, possess the only other geyser basins of prominence, but both together do not offer the visitor what he may see in two or three days in Yellowstone. Looking downward from Inspiration Point the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone offers, according to the National Park Service, "the most glorious kaleidoscope of color you will ever see in nature." Then there are the fossil forests along the Lamar River, a succession of them, rising to a height of approximately 2,000 feet above the valley floor. Each forest grew, only to be inundated and preserved by a flow of volcanic lava. These alterations of volcanism and forest growth continued throughout the time the beds were in progress.

Noble Mountains of Glacier.

The Glacier National Park, in northwestern Montana, incloses 1,534 square miles of "the noblest mountain country in America," according to the National Park Service. It was established in 1910 and its name is derived from its 60 glaciers. In ruggedness and sheer grandeur it probably surpasses the Alps, in the opinion of the Park Service, though geologically it is markedly different. It resembles the Canadian Rockies more closely than any other scenic country. The latter have the advantage of more imposing masses of snow and ice in summer, but, for that very reason, Glacier is much more easily and comfortably traveled. "To define Glacier National Park," says the the

The Jocko River at Ravalli, a Beautiful Stream.

National Park Service, "picture to yourself two approaching chains of vast tumbled mountains, which pass the Continental Divide back and forth between them in wormlike twistings, which bear living glaciers in every hollow of their loftiest convolutons, and which break precipitately thousands of feet to lower mountain masses, which, in their turn, bear innumerable lakes of unbelieveable charm, offspring of the glaciers above; these lakes, in their turn, giving birth to roaring rivers of icy water, leaping turbulently from level to level, carving innumerable sculptured gorges of grandeur and indescribable beauty." It is on the east that the scenic quality of these parallel mountain masses become titanic.

Tourists in quest of knowledge and pleasure are urged by the National Park Service to spend a month or more camping out in the Glacier Park. Once off the excellent trails in the developed part of the park, wild animals are more frequent and tamer, fishing is finer, and the federal park officials assert many of the valleys have not been thoroughly explored, and some of them have never yet been entered unless possibly by Indians from the Blackfeet reservation adjoining the park on the east.

Visit Both Parks.

Tourists visiting one of the parks in Montana will make a mistake if they do not visit the other while in the northwest. The railroads this year are offering combination tickets from eastern points permitting the tourist to come west by way of the Glacier Park, thence to the Yellowstone and eastward and vice versa. The only thing the

On the Kootenai, Near Libby.

two parks have in common is that they are National parks. Scenery, topography, everything is different. The parks are approximately 400 miles apart. The big motor busses of the transportation companies make the trip in two days with a night stop-over at Helena. It is an easy and delightful three day trip for the private automobile with much to see on the way. Four alternative routes are offered, each of which holds special attractions for the visitor. In connection with this phase of the matter, the Director of the National Park Service in his 1920 report says: "All of the states offer exceptional smaller circle tours within the limits of their respective boundaries, which will considerably distribute the interpark travel through their different communities as it passes from one park to the other. Particularly is this true of Montana, whose cross-state roads are being extensively developed."

Highways Into Montana.

There are three main east and west transcontinental highways traversing Montana, three main north and south direct interpark highways, and a fourth north and south highway that swings northwesterly from Billings through the best developed oil field of the state to Glacier Park and is part of the Custer Battlefield Highway.

The visitor from the east, if he comes from Duluth, Superior or other northern Minnesota or northern Wisconsin points can follow the Roosevelt highway which enters Montana at Bainville, follows the Great Northern westward through the Milk River valley touching Glasgow, Malta, Dodson, Chinook and Havre, then on to Shelby and Cut Bank, through the Blackfeet Indian reservation to Glacier Park. The

Park-to-Park Highway Along Flathead Lake.

automobile must be shipped by rail from Glacier Park over the Continental Divide to Belton, the western entrance to Glacier. The Roosevelt highway then goes through one of the most beautiful parts of the state, touching Kalispell, Marion, Libby and Troy into Idaho by way of Bonner's Ferry and thence westward to Spokane and the coast.

Tourists from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago and points eastward have their choice of two routes, the National Park Highway or the Yellowstone Trail. The National Park Highway goes from Chicago by way of Milwaukee, through La Crosse to the Twin Cities, and thence through St. Cloud and Fargo into Montana by way of Yates, Wibaux and Glendive. The Yellowstone Trail comes westward from Chicago by way of Milwaukee through Oshkosh and Eau Claire to the Twin Cities and thence through Montevideo, Milbank and Aberdeen into Montana by way of Baker, Ismay and Fallon. From Fallon these two trails follow the same highway through Montana, winding westward up the fertile Yellowstone to Livingston, where the road branches southward to Gardiner, the main entrance to the Yellowstone Park. Snow-capped mountains rim the rich and irrigated valley of the Gallatin as the main road continues west from Livingston thru Bozeman, Belgrade and Manhattan to the Three Forks of the Missouri, discovered and named by Lewis and Clark on the memorable expedition that opened to the United States the northwestern country. Here the road forks, the southern fork going by way of Whitehall, Butte, Anaconda and Deer Lodge, over the main range to Garrison, and the northern fork going by way of either Townsend or Boulder through Helena to Garrison. It was a short distance west of Garrison that

View on Gallatin River.

gold was first discovered in 1852 in what is now Montana. The highway darts westward to Missoula through the canyon of the Hellgate River, and a short distance beyond Missoula again forks, the southern fork following the St. Regis river through Superior and St. Regis to Wallace, Idaho, and thence to Spokane and points west. The northern fork follows the Clark's Fork of the Columbia through Ravalli and Thompson Falls to Sand Point, Idaho, and thence to Spokane.

From Omaha and Sioux Falls.

Another highway from the east of increasing importance is the Custer Battlefield Hiway which, starting at Omaha, runs north to Sioux Falls, thence due west across South Dakota, northwesterly through the picturesque Black Hills, and across Wyoming into Montana at Wyola. It traverses the Crow Indian reservation, passes the Custer Battlefield where Custer and his entire command were wiped out by the Indians in 1876, and intersects the Yellowstone and National Park highway at Billings. From Billings it goes northward to Roundup, the scene of the first oil activity in Montana and then to Grass Range, where a road runs east a few miles to the Cat Creek oil field. Lewistown, the center of the prosperous Judith Basin country, is the largest town on the route between Billings and Great Falls. The road continues northwesterly out of Lewistown through the Judith Basin by way of Raynesford, Armington and Belt into Great Falls, and by Fairfield, Choteau, Dupuyer and Browning to the eastern entrance of the Glacier Park.

Fairy Lake, Upper Shields River. (Expansive View)

Park-to-Park Routes.

The most easterly Glacier-Yellowstone Park highway is that called the Y-G-Bee Line, running northerly from Gardiner through Livingston, Clyde Park, White Sulphur Springs, Raynesford, Great Falls, Choteau and Browning to the western entrance of Glacier Park.

The central route between these two parks connects with the western or Yellowstone entrance, as well as the nothern or Gardiner entrance to Wonderland. From the Yellowstone entrance the route runs northerly through the Madison National forest, Virginia City—rich in historical lore of vigilante days—Twin Bridges, Whitehall, Butte, Helena and Wolf Creek. Here the road forks, the western fork passing through Augusta, Gilman, Choteau and Browning to the western entrance of the Glacier park and the eastern fork to Cascade and Great Falls, and from there to Choteau and the Glacier Park. From the northern entrance the road runs north to Livingston, and thence follows the east and west highway to either Butte or Helena.

While not a main road, one of the most beautiful approaches to the Yellowstone Park is from Bozeman southerly up the Gallatin River to Yellowstone station.

The most westerly interpark highway begins at Yellowstone and skirts westerly along the base of the Continental Divide to Monida and then swings northerly to Dillon, northwesterly from there through the Big Hole Basin, past the Big Hole Battlefield where the Nez Perces were defeated in 1876, and into the Bitter Root Valley, one of the most attractive scenically and highly developed places agriculturally,

Moonlight on Flathead Lake.

in the state. The road follows the Bitter Root River past farm and orchard through Hamilton and Stevensville into Missoula, and thence goes almost due north across the Flathead Indian reservation where the glistening peaks of the stately Mission range stand sentinel over the tourist every mile of the way until Flathead Lake is reached. This is one of the largest fresh water lakes west of the Mississippi, and the traveler has the option of following either the western or eastern shore boulevard road into Kalispell, from there to Columbia Falls and thence to Belton, the western entrance to the Glacier Park.

Every Mile Interesting.

Every mile of the way is something worth seeing on any of these highways. Each of them abounds in good fishing streams, impressive mountain ranges and scenes and incidents inseparably connected with the early history of the west. Equally true is this of the Custer Battlefield Hiway through Montana, which is the route persons especially interested in the developed oil fields of the state should take.

Worth While Side Trips.

There are many worth while side trips. South of Billings, in Carbon county, for instance, is the Beartooth plateau in the Beatooth National Forest. It is accessible only to pack horses, which may be procured at Red Lodge. Two days' steady climbing up the mountains brings one to the plateau, a waste of granite, lakes and small glaciers that is literally "the roof of the world." One glacier, called the Grasshopper, derives its name from the fact that millions of these insects are embedded in the crystal clear ice.

Picturesque Road Along Bitter Root River.

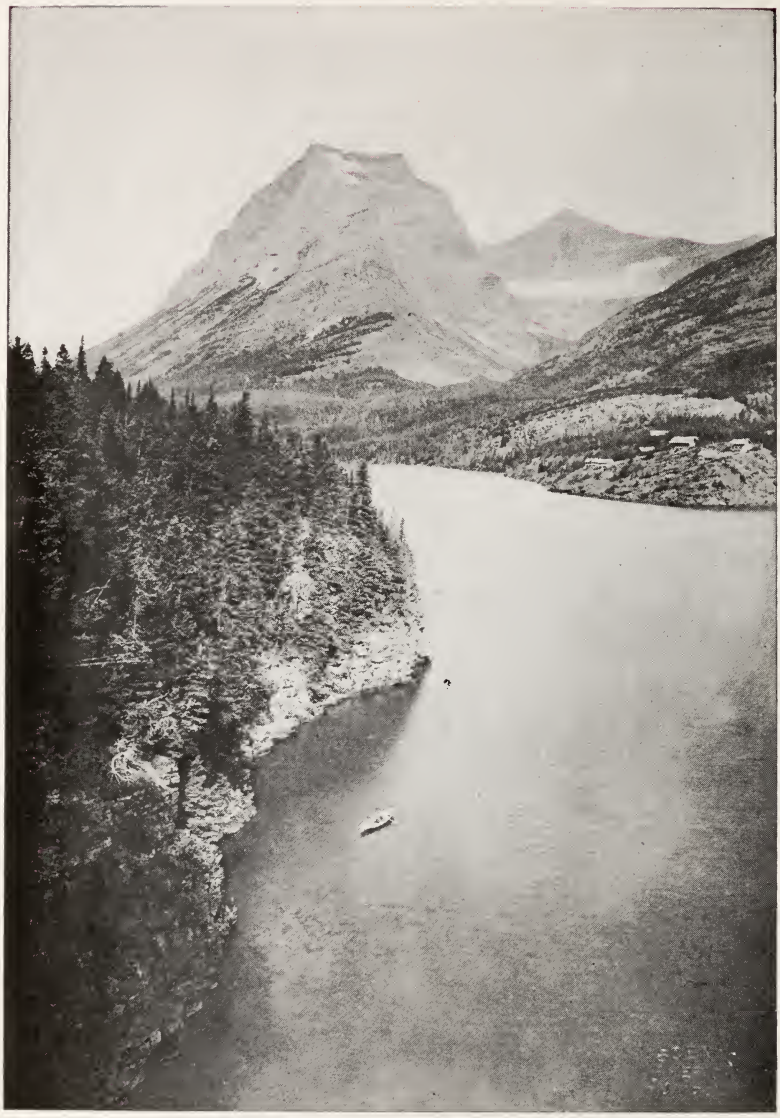
The great rolling prairies of eastern Montana, formerly the greatest "cow country," are a never ending place of fascination to the visitor. There are also many spots of beauty and excellent camping grounds in the bad lands and along the rivers.

The western part of the state has much fascination for the tourist because of its mountains and lakes. Flathead Lake, one of the largest fresh water lakes in the country, aside from the Great Lakes, is becoming famous as a home for summer colonies. The lake has a shore line of 300 miles and steamers operate on its waters.

The Kootenai country through Lincoln county is unexcelled for beautiful, peaceful valleys and towering picturesque mountains, covered with dense pine forests. The Blackfoot valley which follows the canyon of the Big Blackfoot river in Missoula county, between towering wooded mountains of great beauty, is attractive as a vacation spot.

Of equal beauty and fascination is the Missouri River canyon in Lewis and Clark county from Canyon Ferry power dam to the Holter power dam and the "Gates of the Mountains." For scenic splendor this is unexcelled. The famous Gallatin valley is rich in natural scenery. The "Gallatin Way," leading to Yellowstone Park, is one of the most beautiful of drives.

Sanders county is noted for its trout fishing streams, great areas of virgin forests and its wealth of wild animal life. Camp sites are available at beautiful mountain lakes. The Belt and Highwood canyons, in Cascade county, the beauties of Madison county, the Lewis and Clark Cavern, the mountain drives of Jefferson county, the Bitter Root and Hell Gate valleys, the mines at Butte, the state fish hatcheries, the big smelters, the gigantic power dams, the lumber mills, offer diversification that delights the traveler.



Beautiful Lake St. Mary, Glacier Park.

THE MAKING OF MONTANA

WHILE THERE are larger states than Montana, states that have more developed wealth, and states that have larger population, there is no state so varied in topography, natural resources and opportunities as the commonwealth of Montana. The altitude of some parts of Montana is less than 2,000 feet and of some others 12,000 feet. There are vast stretches of prairie in the state and there are also range after range of mountains. There are districts in Montana where every kind of a crop that can be grown in the northern latitude thrives abundantly, and there are also districts where the season is so short that only the hardiest wild flowers bloom for a brief period and then are hidden away under the snow.

Explored for the first time in 1804 by Lewis and Clark, fur traders followed closely upon their heels and then came the missionaries. In 1862 came the big discovery of gold and the first rush of people to the state. A decade later southern cattlemen learned of the wealth of native grass and started the trail herds northward into the territory. Fifteen years later sheep husbandry became important. Mining, sheep and cattle were Montana's chief industries until 1900 when settlers began coming in. The rush continued unabated for the next 15 years until virtually all the good homestead land was gone.

The First Habitation.

Following the Lewis and Clark exploration of Montana in 1804, Manuel Lisa in 1807 built the first white habitation on the Big Horn river. In the fall of 1809 David M. Thompson, in the employ of the Northwestern Fur company made his way down from what is now British Columbia into northwestern Montana and built a trading post on Clark's Fork of the Columbia below where the town of Thompson Falls now stands. As nearly as can be determined this post was at the confluence of Prospect creek with the Clark's Fork on what is now the Joe Dubi ranch.

In 1829 Kenneth McKenzie built Fort Union on the north bank of the Missouri river, a short distance above the mouth of the Yellowstone. In 1932 the steamer Yellowstone arrived at Fort Union from St. Louis, giving the region other communication with the outside world than the long and tedious overland route. Quickly other trading posts were established at points westward and in 1846 Alex Culbertson built Fort Benton. Steamers first arrived at Fort Benton from St. Louis in 1860, and from that time onward until the building of the Northern Pacific in

Old Time Placer Mining—The Clean-up.

1883, Fort Benton was the chief trading point in Montana. Some supplies for the mines were hauled overland from Corinne, Utah, but most of the merchandise came up the Missouri.

What the lure of the fur trade did in making knowledge of eastern Montana available, the inspired religious zeal of Father De Smet and his associates did for western Montana. In 1845, near the town of Stevensville, Father De Smet established Saint Mary's Mission and later established St. Ignatius Mission in the Flathead valley, which for 50 years was a great power for good among the Flathead Indians. In 1845 Father De Smet planted the first vegetables, built the first flour mill, and, in short, was Montana's first husbandman.

Discovery of Gold.

The real development of Montana began with the discovery of gold in commercial quantities. In 1852 a half-breed named Benetsee, who had lived in California, discovered gold on Gold Creek in what is now Powell county. Six years later the Stuart brothers verified the discovery and in 1861 began mining there. About this time gold in paying quantities was found on the Salmon river and its tributaries in Idaho and an immigration from Colorado to the Salmon set in, many of the seekers passing through Montana and prospecting en route. August 16, 1862, John White and others discovered gold on Grasshopper Creek near the old town of Bannack, now in Beaverhead county. Other rich bars were found in the district and mining began in earnest and by January of the following year the town had a population of 500 souls. The fame of the diggings spread throughout the west and gold

View on Madison River Near Red Bluff.

hunters poured in. Alder Gulch, Madison county, where Virginia City was built, was discovered in the summer of 1863 by William Fairweather's party while returning to Bannack from the Big Horn Mountains in eastern Montana, having been driven out of the region by the Crows. The next important discovery was Last Chance Gulch, where Helena now stands, in the fall of 1864, by John Cowan. During the next decade in Montana about 500 gold bearing gulches varying from half a mile to 20 miles in length were discovered. The gold production of the territory from 1862 to 1876, inclusive, is estimated at $144,400,000. The first quartz lode in Montana was the Decotah lode, located near Bannack, November 12, 1862.

History of Butte.

In the winter of that year a crude mill to crush the quartz from this lode was built, and in the next few years machinery was hauled overland from Colorado and gold mines set up in virtually all the mining districts, gold quartz having been found in nearly all the placer camps. The mining camp where Butte now stands was discovered in May, 1864, by G. O. Humphreys and William Allison, although when they arrived there they found an old hole sunk to the depth of four or five feet on what is now the Original lode. The placer mines of the Butte district played out in 1867 and the camp waned, although the year before an 80-foot shaft was sunk on the Original. The Parrott

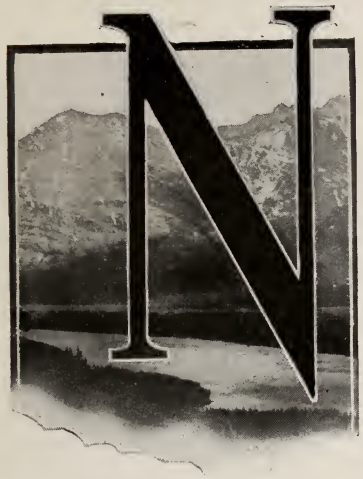
Trying for a Big One.

lode had meantime been discovered and a furnace was erected in 1866-1867 in Town Gulch, near the old town of Butte, to treat its ores. The ensuing years were hard ones and only a few men had confidence in the future of the camp. The real history of Butte began January 1, 1875, when William L. Farlin relocated the Travona lode and every stroke of the pick revealed treasures that renewed the faith of the more indomitable miners and encouraged them to go ahead with the development that makes Butte today the greatest copper camp in the world.

That portion of Montana lying east of the crest of the main range of the Rocky Mountains was part of the Louisiana Purchase; that portion lying west of the crest of the main range was in the Oregon acquisition. France first claimed the region comprising eastern Montana in 1742. In 1764 it was ceded to Spain, and in 1800 France regained it by treaty and sold it to the United States in 1803. Both the United States and England claimed the Oregon region by right of discovery, the former's title being recognized by treaty in 1846.

Montana, as well as Wyoming and a part of Idaho, was included in the Territory of Dakota when it was created March 2, 1861. March 3, 1863, the Territory of Idaho was created from parts of Washington, Dakota and Nebraska, and what is now Montana was incorporated in this territory. Originally western Montana was in Oregon Territory, created in 1848, then in Washington Territory, and later in Idaho. Montana Territory was created May 26, 1864, out of the northeastern part of Idaho. In 1873 Montana Territory was enlarged on the southeast by the incorporation of several thousand square miles of Dakota Territory. In 1889 Montana was admitted to statehood.

Elements of Montana's Greatness



OT MANY commonwealths have such an equal distribution of types of land as has Montana. There are 93,000,000 acres of land in the state of which 30,000,000 acres have been classified as farming, 37,000,000 acres as grazing and 26,000,000 acres as mountainous or timber in character. More than 7,000,000 acres of the farming land is susceptable of reclamation. According to the census water is available for 2,753,498 acres, but water was used on only 1,681,729 acres, contained in 10,807 farms, leaving 1,071,769 acres all ready for home-makers.

According to the 1920 report of the U. S. general land office there are only 5,973,741 acres of public lands in Montana. Most of it is classified as grazing or mountainous. No good homestead opportunities are to be found in the state.

Land and Timber.

The state of Montana is the biggest real estate operator and owner. It holds patent to 4,412,931 acres. This land can be purchased on the 20 year payment plan and can also be leased. It consists of grazing, agricultural and timber land. A small portion is irrigated. The Northern Pacific Railway company has 878,404 acres of land in Montana for sale. Much of it is sold on the 10 year payment plan. Considerable allotted land on Indian reservations can be purchased. The best land on the reservations was allotted to the Indian.

Montana is a well timbered state. One-sixth of its total area is included within National forests. In addition, the state owns 500,000 acres of timber land, and 5,000,000 acres are owned privately. Montana's lumber stand is estimated at 58,071 million feet. The current annual growth of all species is 790 million feet and the average annual lumber cut, 335 million feet. Investigations by the forest service indicate a good opportunity is open for the establishment of pulp mills. Enough suitable timber is available for such mills to last 50 years.

Water Power and Minerals.

Montana is a well watered state. Experts estimate not less than 1,000,000 horse power can be developed on the larger streams. Plants have been built and are in operation that develop 293,700 horse power. It is used to haul freight and passenger trains, to hoist ore from the mines, to drive drills, light cities, to pump water for irrigation of large tracts, to generate heat in electric furnaces for making ferro-manganese and for a thousand other things. This resource is one of the principal factors in the industrial development of the state.

Hydroelectric Plant Near Great Falls.

Few states have the wealth or variety of mineral resources that Montana has. Dividends of Montana metalliferous mines for the first eleven months of 1920 aggregated $9,515,000 according to the U. S. Geological Survey. The total value of the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mined in Montana in 1920 was $64,685,000, and Montana retained its rank as the leading silver producer in the United States. It also ranks high as a copper and zinc producer. In 1920 Montana produced 4,440,000 tons of bituminous coal. Experts estimate that 20 per cent of the state's surface is underlain with coal. There are many good clay beds in the state awaiting development. Vast beds of gypsum and almost mountains of good limestone are waiting to be turned into commercial products. The Yogo sapphire field in Fergus county, owned by the same interests that own the Kimberly diamond mines in South Africa, is the largest field in the United States and one of the largest in the world. Many other precious and semi-precious stones are found in the state.

A Producing Oil State.

Development of Montana's oil fields is the latest industry. The first producing well in the Cat Creek field of Fergus county was brought in late in 1919. The first of June 1921, there were 38 producing wells in this district, two producing wells in the Devil's Basin field of Musselshell county and one in the Soap Creek field of Big Horn county. Several hundred companies are engaged in exploration work in practically every part of the state, drilling wells in potential oil domes. Many big companies are operating in Montana fields through subsidiary concerns. The future is bright with promise in the state for this industry.

MONTANA'S GOLDEN ACRES

ERTILE AGRICULTURAL lands and nutritious grazing areas are Montana's greatest potential asset. While big strides forward have been made industrially and the possibilities are enormous, still greater possibilities are open in agriculture and livestock husbandry. Of the 30,000,000 acres of land in the state classified as argricultural by experts the 1920 census shows that only 11,007,278 acres have been improved, although the total in farms and stock ranches is 35,070,-656 acres.

The biggest opportunity in the state for the homeseeker at present is to be found either on the irrigated lands or in stock raising on the state's 37,000,000 acres of grazing land supplemented by agricultural land for the production of forage during the winter months. The 1920 census shows there are 2,753,498 acres of land for which water is available, but 1,071,769 acres are not being irrigated. The reason is that reclamation has proceeded more rapidly than settlement. Experience has shown that settlers who are unfamiliar with irrigation will make much more rapid progress and obtain more real prosperity if they do not attempt to farm more than 80 acres in the beginning. With farmsteads of this size, there is room at present in Montana for 12,803 settlers on irrigated land. Projects are in course of development under state supervision for the reclamation of an additional 150,-000 acres or 1,875 farm units of 80 acres each.

Capital and Experience Needed.

These irrigated units that are awaiting settlement are confined to no particular part of the state. They are to be found in the Milk River valley in northern Montana, in the Yellowstone valley and its tributaries in the southern part, in central Montana, and in the Bitter Root and Flathead valleys of western Montana. Depending upon the nature of the ownership, purchase terms vary from a five year payment plan to a twenty year payment plan.

Homeseekers should remember that it takes capital as well as real farm experience normally to make a success of farming, and especially of farming in a new community on an undeveloped or only partially developed tract of land. The man who has only sufficient capital to make a first payment on land and build a house, and not enough of a balance left to equip himself with the necessary tools and

In the Granary of Montana—Gallatin County.

machinery and have some working capital, should proceed slowly and study the proposition from every angle.

In the semi-arid regions of the west, moisture is the controlling factor of crop production, and this factor every farmer on an irrigated tract can regulate at will. While some western lands are deficient in humus, which can be overcome by a rotation system of cropping that includes legumes, they are usually very fertile and under the right kind of management produce more per acre than do any but the very best lands in the country generally. Maximum yields, for instance in 1920 on the Huntley reclamation project near Billings were: Alfalfa, six tons per acre; barley, 57 bushels per acre; sugar beets, 15.50 tons per acre; clover hay, three tons per acre; corn, 70 bushels per acre; oats, 106 bushels per acre; potatoes, 450 bushels per acre.

Specialized Agriculture.

The irrigated farm affords a wider opportunity for diversification and specialization than does almost any other kind. Among other lines of specialized agriculture that have been started in Montana, but whose development has gone only far enough to show the future is big with promise are sugar beet raising, peas for seed and canning, poultry and bee keeping, dairying, potato culture and horticulture. Fruit growing is confined to a district in Carbon county, south of Billings in eastern Montana, and to districts in Ravalli, Missoula, Flathead and Sanders counties west of the Rocky Mountains. Apples are the chief crop, though some cherries, pears and peaches are grown. Bush

berries do exceedingly well. According to the 1920 census there are 1,059,198 apple trees in Montana compared with 696,753 in 1910.

Irrigated pastures yield abundantly and furnish the succulence necessary for high milk production, juicy beef, and fat sheep. The average yield of potatoes is higher on irrigated than on non-irrigated land. With development irrigated districts are noted for good roads, good schools and live and hustling communities and successful co-operative movements.

Non-Irrigated Farming.

Experience has demonstrated that on the non-irrigated agricultural lands the safest policy is to combine livestock raising with farming. Sunflower or corn silage will usually make a crop in the dryest years and furnish roughage until the next crop season.

Farmers' Bulletin 1163, describes perhaps the best system of non-irrigated farming. It recommends: (1) The production of live stock up to the limit of pasture in dry years, (2) the planting of an acreage of corn sufficient to meet the winter demands of the stock to be carried over, and (3) the production of small grain on the corn land.

The Montana field is most inviting to the stock breeder with capital who desires to get into the pure-bred business and supply the range and farm herds with breeding stock. Montana has a tremendous area that will always be devoted exclusively to grazing, and with the development of both the irrigated and non-irrigated lands, more stock and better stock will be demanded by the farmers. In many parts of Montana the soil is a disintegrated limestone which makes for bone and breadth in animals raised upon it. In addition, Montana has pure water, highly nutritious native grasses, an invigorating altitude, and winters, that while sometimes severe, do not make the inroads on an animal's vitality that are made in regions where the thermometer does not fall so low but where the humidity is greater.

Cutting Alfalfa—J. E. Morse Ranch, Beaverhead County.

In McClellan Gulch, Near Helena.

Real Hunting and Fishing

HUNTING AND FISHING are among Montana's most noted attractions. Sportsmen assert there is more big game in Montana than anywhere else within the continental limits of the United States. Bear, elk and deer are found in the mountainous portions of the state, and trout in the mountain streams. Sage hens and prairie chickens are found in eastern Montana. In almost every part of the state there are lakes where good wild fowl hunting is to be had in season. There are nine game and bird preserves in Montana which furnish a retreat to the wild game and serve as breeding grounds to replenish the game in the adjacent hunting areas.

Cost of Licenses.

Montana has stringent game and fish laws. All persons desiring to hunt or fish must obtain licenses. A general license for residents costs $2. Non-resident's license, general, $30; limited license entitling holder to hunt and kill game birds and small game and to fish with hook and line, $10. All citizens of the United States who have not lived in Montana six months must secure a non-resident license before hunting or fishing. Alien license, general, $50; limited license, $10. Children under the age of 15 years do not require a license, nor does any person hunting, killing or trapping predatory animals, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, skunks, weasels, jackrabbits, pocket gophers, hawks, crows or magpies. All licenses expire April 30, next, succeeding their issuance.

It is illegal to hunt or kill any game animals or game birds from any automobile or within the bounds of a public highway, nor shall game birds or game animals be killed or hunted from any aeroplane, power-boat, sail-boat or any floating device towed by a power-boat or sail-boat.

Fifty fish with a gross weight of 25 pounds is the limit for a day's fishing, and it is illegal to have more than 50 fish or more than 25 pounds gross weight of fish in one's possession at one time. Game fish can be taken only by hook and line.

Open Seasons on Game.

Open season for elk from October 15, to November 15. Limit, one elk. Felony to remove the head or teeth of an elk and leave the edible portion in the field. Closed season on elk in 44 counties of Montana and portions of Lewis and Clark, Powell and Missoula counties.

Open season for deer from November 1, to December 1. Limit, one male deer. Closed season on deer in Yellowstone, Rosebud, Custer, Powder River, Carter, Richland, Roosevelt, McCone, Dawson, Stillwater, Gallatin, Teton, Phillips, Garfield, Valley and certain portions of Fergus county.

Posing in Yellowstone Park.

Open season for grouse, prairie chicken, sage hen, sage grouse, fool hen, pheasant, partridge, October 1, to October 15. Limit five birds a day or more than five birds in one's possession at a time. Open season confined exclusively to the counties of Flathead, Missoula, Lincoln and Sanders until such time as fish and game commission opens or closes any county or portion thereof.

Open season for geese, ducks and brant, September 16 to January 1. Limit 20 ducks a day, and eight geese or brant.

Open season for fur-bearing animals—marten, otter, fox, sable, muskrat and fisher—November 1 to April 1, following.

Permanent closed season on mountain sheep and mountain goats, quail, Chinese pheasant, Hungarian pheasant or partridge, wood duck, curlew, swan, loon and turtle dove.

Penalties for Violation.

Violation of any term of the game law defined as a misdemeanor is punishable by a fine of $25 to $500 or imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than 180 days or both such fine and imprisonment. Violation of any term of the game law defined as a felony is punishable by a fine of $500 to $1,000 or imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than a year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Hot Springs and Health Resorts

CARCELY A HIGHWAY in Montana but which boasts of one or more hot springs. The waters of most of them analyses show to possess therapeutic qualities. Health and recreation resorts have been established at some of these springs that represent investments upwards of a million dollars. They are well equipped to care for tourist parties. Many of them are in districts where good trout fishing is to be had and hunting in season. These resorts give the tourist an opportunity to break a journey amid most attractive surroundings. Some of the better known and better developed resorts are:

Alhambra Hot Springs.—Seventeen miles south of Helena and fifty miles north of Butte on middle Park-to-Park road and on Butte branch of Great Northern Railway. Modern hotel. American plan. Plunge, Baths. Saddle horses.

Barkell Hot Springs.—South of Butte on the Twin Bridges branch of the Northern Pacific railway and on a main highway from Butte to the western entrance of the Yellowstone park. New plunge being built. Camping grounds.

Big Hole Hot Springs.—At Jackson, Beaverhead county, on western Park-to-Park road. Small enclosed pool. Hotel accommodations in the town.

Boulder Hot Springs.—Thirty-five miles from Helena, thirty-seven miles from Butte on Great Northern Railway and middle Park-to-Park highway. Mission type hotel with 125 guest rooms. European plan. Plunge, vapor baths, resident physician.

Broadwater Hot Springs.—Two miles from Helena on middle Park-to-Park highway and on Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways. Hotel accommodations for 200 guests and cottage accommodations for 100 guests. European plan. Plunge, largest inclosed swimming pool in world. Vapor baths. Resident physician. Garage and filling station. Saddle horses. Golf and tennis. Season closes September 20.

Camas Hot Springs.—On the old Flathead Indian reservation, twenty miles north of Plains, which is on the Yellowstone Highway and the Northern Pacific railway. Hotels, cabins, bungalows, camping grounds. Fishing, mountain scenery.

Chico Hot Springs.—Three miles from Emigrant on Yellowstone and National Park Highways and on park branch of Northern Pacific railway. Accommodations for 150 guests. Milk and cream from

Near Hunter's Hot Springs, Park County.

hotel dairy, vegetables, beef, pork and mutton from Chico farm. Plunge and private baths. Hospital in connection. Resident physician. Dance hall, croquet, garage.

Elkhorn Hot Springs.—In Beaverhead National Forest, forty-two miles northwest of Dillon; reached from western Park-to-Park road. Open plunge. American Legion has selected a site for a club house. Camping grounds set aside for tourists by forest service. Telephone service to Dillon. Small supply store. Good fishing.

Gregson Hot Springs.—Seventeen miles from Butte and eleven miles from Anaconda, on good road from Butte to Deer Lodge via Anaconda. Also on Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Plunge. Vapor baths. Seventy-five room hotel. Free camping ground equipped with water, stoves, etc. It is asserted these are the hottest mineral springs in the United States.

Hunter's Hot Springs.—Twenty miles east of Livingston on Yellowstone and National Park highways and eastern Park-to-Park highway and Northern Pacific railway. Plunge, vapor baths. Medical staff in constant attendance. New hotel accommodating 300 guests. American and European plans. Cottages, tennis, golf, hunting and fishing. Free camping site, electric lighted, other out-door conveniences. Garage, repair work, accessories.

Lo Lo Hot Springs.—Reached by stage from Lo Lo, Ravalli county, a small town on the western Park-to-Park road, eleven miles south of Missoula. Plunge 40 by 60 feet. Hotel and dining room. Cabins and tents. Fishing. Lo Lo peak, elevation 11,000 feet, a landmark of the region.

Hunting Lodge In a Montana Forest.

Medicine Hot Springs.—Short distance from Sulu postoffice on western Park-to-Park route, eighteen miles south of Darby. Hotel, plunge, bathhouses, cabins. Good fishing.

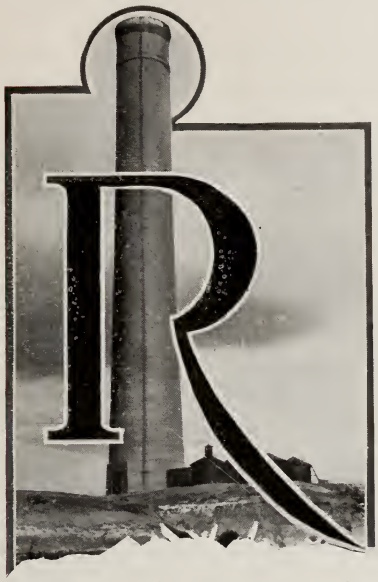
Pipestone Hot Springs.—Seven miles west of Whitehall and twenty-five miles from Butte. Four miles north of the Yellowstone and National Park highways. Also on Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways. East and west bound tourists can, without increasing their trip mileage, leave the highway at Whitehall and rejoin it at Vendome and vice versa. Especial attention given to the comforts and necessities of automobile travelers. Clean, modern hotel, a big plunge the waters of which are being constantly renewed, vapor baths, comfortable individual cabins, free camping sites, filling station. Resort within reach of good trout fishing streams and lakes. Saddle horses and pack outfits available for excursions into the mountains.

Potosi Hot Springs.—Fifteen miles south and west of Harrison, Madison county, on the Yellowstone Trail and the National Park Highway. Eight miles of the drive is through the Potosi canyon which is flanked by many majestic snow-capped peaks. The hot springs lie in a natural park at the foot of these peaks. Through the park runs a trout stream. Camping grounds. Both camping grounds and hot springs are open to the public free.

Sleeping Child Hot Spring.—Situated on Weeping Child creek, nineteen miles southeast of Hamilton on the western Park-to-Park route. Hotel, plunge, bath-houses, cabins. Fishing.

Over the Main Range West of Helena.

AUTOMOBILE REGULATIONS



RESTRICTIONS in Montana's motor vehicle laws are not irksome to tourists. Non-resident owners of motor cars, temporarily sojourning in Montana, are not required to obtain licenses in this state, nor to register their cars.

Speed Regulations.

Under the state law there is no fixed speed rate per mile, the requirement being that chauffeurs drive in a careful and prudent manner, so as not to endanger the life, limb, property or other rights of any person. Cities and towns have the right to regulate speed and traffic upon the streets. In a majority of the cities the rate is not to exceed 12 miles an hour. Traffic must everywhere and at all times keep to the right. Moving in the same direction the vehicle passing must turn to the left, and the one being passed to the right. No motor vehicle is allowed to pass a street car which has stopped to receive or discharge passengers at a less distance than eight feet, nor at a speed greater than six miles an hour.

Accessories Required.

The state motor law requires that every motor vehicle operated on the public highways shall be provided with two sets of independently operated brakes in good working order, either one of which must be sufficient to stop the drive wheels of the car and prevent them from turning while the car is in motion. A horn or other device for signaling must also be a part of the equipment. Between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise every motor vehicle of the three or four wheeled type must display two lights in front, one on each side, and one light in the rear. Motor vehicles of the two wheeled type must display one white light in front and one light in the rear, the rear lights in both classes of vehicles must display red rays visible to the rear and throw white light upon the number plate carried on the rear, so that the number may be visible at a distance of 100 feet. The light of the front lamps shall be visible at least 200 feet in the direction in which the vehicle is proceeding.

The law states, "The front lights of all motor vehicles shall be equipped with some style of non-glare dimmers by which the intensity of such lights are diminished; and it shall be unlawful for the driver of any motor vehicle in the state of Montana to display on the front of such vehicle, lights of such a degree of brightness as tend to confuse drivers of vehicles coming in contact with or moving in an opposite direction from such motor vehicle."

Violations are punishable by a fine not exceeding $100.00.

HIGHWAYS INTO MONTANA

(FROM THE EAST)

From St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago—Via Yates, Wibaux and Glendive, National Parks Highway. See east and west highway, southern Montana.

From St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago—Via Baker, Yellowstone Trail. See east and west highway, southern Montana.

From Duluth, Superior and Grand Forks—Via Bainville and Culbertson, Roosevelt Highway. See east and west highway, northern Montana.

From Camp Crook—Via Ekalaka and Miles City. See map.

From Omaha, Sioux City and Sheridan, Wyo.—Via Aberdeen and Hardin. See Custer Battlefield Hiway.

(FROM THE WEST)

From Spokane and Points West—Via Wallace, Ida., Superior and St. Regis, Yellowstone Trail. See east and west highway, southern Montana.

From Spokane and Points West—Via Sand Point, Ida., and Thompson Falls, National Parks Highway. See East and West highway, southern Montana.

From Spokane and Points West—Via Sand Point, Ida., Bonner's Ferry, Ida., Libby, Marion and Kalispell. See map.

From Spokane and Points West—Via Sand Point, Ida., Bonner's Ferry, Ida., Libby and Eureka, Roosevelt Highway. See East and West Highway, northern Montana.

(FROM THE SOUTH)

From Omaha, Sioux City and Sheridan, Wyo.—Via Aberdeen and Hardin. See Custer Battlefield Hiway.

From Denver, Colorado Springs and Cheyenne, Wyo.—Via Cody, Yellowstone Park and Gardiner. See Park-to-Park routes, also map.

From Salt Lake and Intermediate Points—Via Yellowstone, western entrance of Wonderland. See Park-to-Park routes, also map.

From Salt Lake and Intermediate Points—Via Dubois, Ida., and Monida. See western Park-to-Park route.

From Salmon, Twin Falls, Nevada and Southeastern Points—Via Salmon, Ida., and Armstead. See western Park-to-Park route.

From the Black Hills and Belle Fourche—Via Alzada and Broadus. See map.

(FROM THE NORTH)

From Canadian National Parks and Fernie—Via Gateway and Eureka. See map.

From Canadian National Parks and Cardston—Via Babb, St. Mary's Lake and western Glacier Park. See map.

From Lethbridge, Stirling and Coutts—Via Sweet Grass and Shelby. See map.

From Medicine Hat—Via Havre. See map.

From Maple Creek—Via Chinook. See map.

From Saskatoon and Moose Jaw—Via Nielson and Malta. See map.

From Regina and Weyburn—Via Whitetail, Outlook, Plentywood and Culbertson. See map.

East and West Highways, Southern Montana

(Includes Yellowstone Trail and National Parks Highway)

National Parks Highway

From	To	Miles
Yates	Wibaux	5
Wibaux	Glendive	31
Glendive	Fallon	30

Yellowstone Trail

Baker	Fallon	69
Fallon	Terry	9
Terry	Miles City	40
Miles City	Forsyth	45
Forsyth	Billings	101
Billings	Columbus	41
Columbus	Reed Point	17
Reed Point	Big Timber	24
Big Timber	Livingston	34
Livingston	Bozeman	25
Bozeman	Belgrade	9
Belgrade	Three Forks	21

Butte Route

Three Forks	Whitehall	32
Whitehall	Butte	33
	(Via Philipsburg)	
Butte	Anaconda	26
Anaconda	Philipsburg	32
Philipsburg	Drummond	29
	(Via Deer Lodge)	
Anaconda	Deer Lodge	26
Deer Lodge	Garrison	11

Helena Route

	(Via Townsend)	
Three Forks	Townsend	40
Townsend	Helena	32
	(Via Boulder)	
Three Forks	Boulder	44
Boulder	Alhambra	19
Alhambra	Helena	15
Helena	Garrison	51
Garrison	Drummond	20
Drummond	Missoula	55

To Spokane from Missoula Via Thompson Falls and Sand Point

Missoula	Ravalli	37
Ravalli	Plains	39
Plains	Thompson Falls	26
Thompson Falls	Clarksfork	61

To Spokane from Missoula Via Wallace

Missoula	Superior	63
Superior	St. Regis	14
St. Regis	Saltese	25

Grotesqueries of Nature Near Ekalaka.

Yates—Pop. 250, Elev. 2977—Farming and stock country. One hotel, one garage.

Wibaux—Pop. 611, Elev. 2674—Farming and stock country. Two hotels, two garages.

Glendive—Pop. 3,816, Elev. 2091—Here the highway from the east enters the Yellowstone valley. Tourist camp. Three hotels, three garages.

Fallon—Pop. 125. Elev. 2231—Junction of the Yellowstone Trail and National Parks highway.

Baker—Pop. 1,067, Elev. 2936—First town in Montana on Yellowstone Trail. Attractions—Medicine Rocks, natural gas field, carbon works. Tourist camp, kitchen and dining room. Free gas, water, electric lights. Two hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Farm, ranch and oil lands.

Terry—Pop. 794, Elev. 2184—Tourist camp, camp house, stoves and camp ovens. Two hotels, three garages.

Miles City—Pop. 7,937, Elev. 2378—Attractions—Military remount station, largest originating horse market in United States. Electric lighted tourist camp, shower bath, laundry tubs, shelter house. Four hotels, four garages. Opportunities—Stock and dairy ranches, farm lands.

Forsyth—Pop. 1,838, Elev. 2515—Attractions—Cheyenne Indian reservation four hours' ride to south. Ice well. Tourist camp, kitchen, free wood and lights. Two hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Irrigated and non-irrigated farm lands.

Billings—Pop. 15,100, Elev. 3115—Attractions—Boot Hill cemetery which derived its name from the fact the men buried there died "with their boots on." Rimrock drive. Sugar beet factory. Branch highway from Billings into Carbon county and Beartooth plateau which contains some of the finest scenery in the country. Important machinery distributing center. Tourist camp, telephone, rest room, water, dance pavilion, swings.

Columbus—Pop. 897, Elev. 3698—Good fishing up Stillwater river.

Reed Point—Elev. 3742—Hunting and fishing. Old Fort Storey 20 miles southwest. Tourist camp, shelter, water, wood. Opportunities—Farming, dairying and stockraising.

Big Timber—Pop. 1,282, Elev. 4094—Fishing on Boulder river. Hotels and garages. Much irrigated land available.

Livingston—Pop. 6,311, Elev. 3893—Gateway to northern entrance Yellowstone Park. Several hot springs resorts and also ranch resorts within a few miles.

When the Trout are Biting.

Big trout hatchery. Close-in tourist camp. City water, sanitary conveniences, benches, tables, electric lights. Four hotels, eight garages.

Bozeman—Pop. 6,183, Elev. 4771—Attractions—Gallatin canyon, Bridger canyon, U. S. Fish Hatchery, Hyalite recreation park. State Agricultural college. Big game country adjacent. Fishing. Tourist camp, sanitary conveniences, benches, tables, running water. Two hotels, five garages. Opportunities—Farm lands, pea cannery.

Belgrade—Pop. 499, Elev. 4453—Attractions—Middle Creek Canyon, West Gallatin Vanyon, fishing, hunting, tourist camp, electric lights, stove, fuel, washing utensils, three inclosed rooms for bad weather. Two hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Creamery, cheese factory, canning factory.

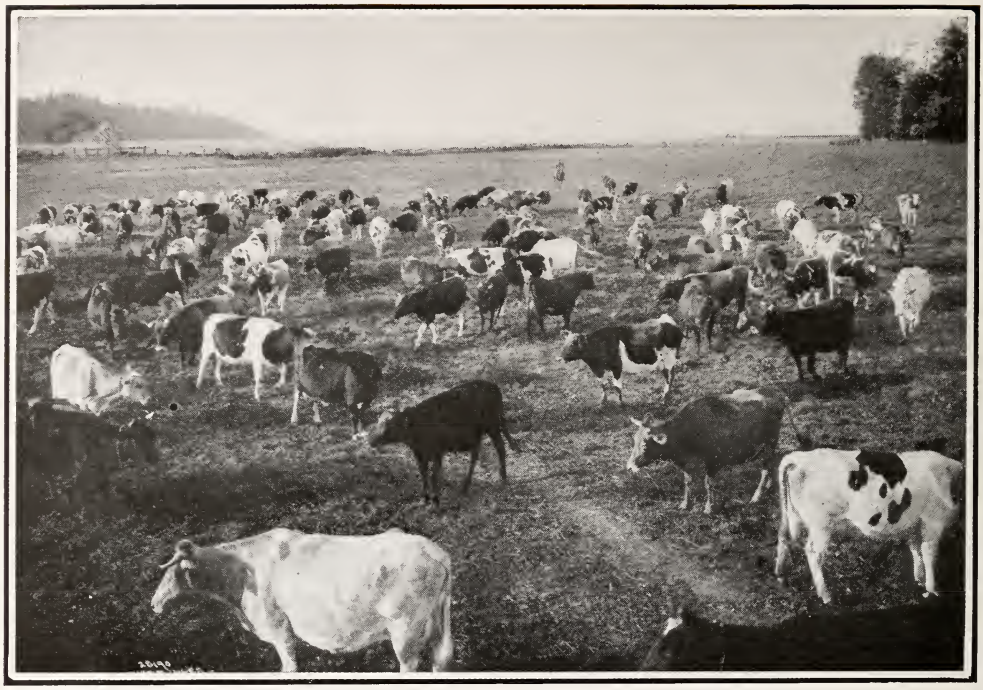
Three Forks—Pop. 1,071, Elev. 1239—Attractions—Headwaters of the Missouri river, Morrison cavern (National monument), fishing, hunting. Here Sacajawea piloted Lewis and Clark westward over the mountains. Tourist camp, city water, cooking facilities, sanitary conveniences, lights. Two hotels, three garages. Need laundry, more farmers and dairymen. Reclamation of 20,000 acres planned. (Highway branches at Three Forks, southern branch going via Butte to Garrison and northern branch via Helena to Garrison. Mileage is the same).

(BUTTE ROUTE)

Whitehall—Pop. 623, Elev. 4714—Junction point with north and south road from Salt Lake. Hotels and garages.

Butte—Pop. 41,611, Elev. 5716—Attractions—Largest mining camp in world. Butte hill reputed to be the "richest hill on earth." Deepest shaft 3,600 feet. Over 500 miles of underground workings. State school of mines here. Hot springs resorts nearby. Two complete tourist camps. Five hotels and 15 to 25 garages.

Anaconda—Pop. 11,668, Elev. 5330—(West from Butte via Philipsburg to Drummond. Attractions—Largest copper smelter and highest smoke stack in world. Silver Lake, Georgetown Lake, Flint Creek. Fishing. Tourist camp, camp stove, shade, water. Several hotels, three garages.



Missoula County Dairy Herd.

Philipsburg—Pop. 1,724, Elev. 5273—(Butte-Drummond route). Old time silver mining camp. This county produced more manganese during the war than any other place in country. Scenery and fishing. Two hotels, three garages.

Deer Lodge—Pop. 3,780, Elev. 4509—(Butte-Garrison route). State prison located here. Pioneer town that has developed with the state. Farm lands available.

(HELENA ROUTE)

Townsend—Pop. 897. Elev. 3813—(Helena route, Three Forks via Townsend). Farming and stockraising district. Also mining. Tourist camp, cook shed and stove, running water.

Boulder—Pop. 682. Elev. 4907—(Three Forks via Boulder). Attractions—Elkhorn mines. Scenery. Boulder Hot Springs hotel and plunge. Tourist camp, well, kitchen, sheds for cars. Two hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Development of mines and farms.

Alhambra—Elev. 4270—(Three Forks via Boulder). Alhambra Hot Springs hotel and sanatorium. Free camping grounds. Opportunities—Mining.

Helena—Pop. 12,037, Elev. 4110—Attractions—Gate of Mountains on Missouri river, named by Lewis and Clark. Motor boating through canyon whose rocky sides rise sheer for hundreds of feet. Broadwater hot springs. Fort Harrison, converted into United States Public Health Service hospital. Last Chance Gulch where gold was discovered in 1864. State capitol. Fishing and hunting. Power plants on Missouri. Two tourist camps, one in city ,one on Ten Mile road. Tables, fire-places, sanitary conveniences, firewood, sink for dish washing. Six hotels, many garages. Opportunities—Farming lands, gold and silver mining, a few industrial openings.

Garrision—Elev. 4335—Junction of the Butte and Helena branches. A few miles west of Garrison, at the confluence of Gold Creek with the Little Blackfoot river, is a tablet commemorating the first discovery of gold in Montana which was made in 1852 by a half-breed Indian named Benetsee.

Along the Beautiful Flathead River.

Drummond—Pop. 425, Elev. 3959—Drummond canyon, picture rocks including Gladstone's profile. Fishing, hunting. Butte-Anaconda-Philipsburg highway junction. Two hotels, two garages.

Missoula—Pop. 12,668, Elev. 3220—Attractions—State University. Fort Missoula Hot Springs. Many beautiful mountain lakes and striking scenery accessible from here. Tourist camp, no mosquitoes, piped water, tables, wash and bath tubs, electric iron, ovens. Four hotels, five garages. Opportunities—Agricultural, horticultural and timber lands. Highway branches at Missoula offering three routes westward to Spokane. One route runs to Ravalli, northward across Flathead Indian reservation to Kalispell and then through Libby and Bonner's Ferry to Sand Point and another runs to Ravalli and westward from there to Sand Point via Plains, Thompson Falls and Hope, Idaho. The third and most direct route runs via Superior, St. Regis, Wallace and Coeur d'Alene to Spokane.

(Spokane from Missoula via Thompson Falls and Sand Point)

Ravalli—Elev. 3115—Junction with road northward across Flathead reservation to Glacier Park and west. Buffalo reserve established by government through efforts of American Bison Society. One hotel, gas station.

Plains—Pop. 452, Elev. 2473—Short distance to Camas hot springs and Dog Lake. Fishing, hunting. Three hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Farm lands.

Thompson Falls—Pop. 508, Elev. 2424—Power plant on Clark's Fork river. Fishing, hunting. Cabinet Gorge. Lightning Creek. Pend Oreille lake.

(To Spokane From Missoula via Wallace)

Superior—Pop. 865, Elev. 2975—Attractions—Trout fishing and big game hunting. Tourist camp, fire places, wood and shade. Three hotels, one garage. Opportunities—Mining, much cut-over-land available on easy terms.

St. Regis—Elev. 2700—Attractions—Mountain scenery, fishing, hunting. Tourist camp, stoves, fuel and sheds for autos. Three hotels, two garages.

Saltese—Pop. 603, Elev. 3386—Attractions—Hunting, fishing, scenery. Tourist camp, electric lights, three fire places, range, sanitary conveniences, tables, benches, wash rack for cars, fuel.

East and West Highway, Northern Montana

(Roosevelt Memorial)

From	To	Miles
Mondak	Bainville	15
Bainville	Culbertson	15
Culbertson	Brockton	19
Brockton	Poplar	14
Poplar	Wolf Point	21
Wolf Point	Nashua	35
Nashua	Glasgow	15
Glasgow	Hinsdale	25
Hinsdale	Malta	40
Malta	Harlem	45
Harlem	Chinook	21
Chinook	Havre	21
Havre	Kremlin	20
Kremlin	Chester	42
Chester	Shelby	43
Shelby	Browning	58
Browning	Glacier Park Station	13
Glacier Park Station	Columbia Falls	73
Columbia Falls	Kalispell	15
Kalispell	Whitefish	3
Whitefish	Eureka	52
Eureka	Libby	64
Libby	Troy	18

Mondak—Pop. 150, Elev. 1922—Farming district. One hotel, one garage.

Bainville—Pop. 300, Elev. 1962—Farming district. Two hotels, two garages.

Culbertson—Pop. 547. Elev. 1921—Farming district. Expect to have tourist camp this season. One hotel, three garages.

Brockton—Pop. 200, Elev. 1960—Farming district, prospecting for oil. Camping grounds on Missouri river. One hotel, one garage.

Poplar—Pop. 1,152, Elev. 2020—Attractions—Agency Fort Peck Indian reservation. Indian fair held in fall. Northern headquarters Montana Farming Corporation, largest farm concern in the world. Tourist camp, benches and tables. Two hotels, three garages. Considerable Indian land can be leased for farming. Some irrigated. Oil activity.

Wolf Point—Pop. 2,098, Elev. 1989—Attractions—Indian burial grounds, pioneer trading post, bird hunting. Tourist camp, fire wood, fire places, half shelters, tent stakes and poles. Five hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Farming and stock raising. Oil activity.

Flatheads in Native Costume.

Rocky Canyon, Entrance to Gallatin Valley.

Nashua—Pop. 272, Elev. 2071—Near confluence of Milk and Missouri. Good camping sites along Milk river and Porcupine creek. Two hotels, one garage. Opportunities—Improved and non-improved irrigated and non-irrigated land.

Glasgow—Pop. 2,059, Elev. 2092—Farming and stock district. Oil prospecting. Tourist camp, electric lights, piped water, screen-in dining room, stoves, tables, chairs, benches. Four hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Farming and grazing lands, irrigated and non-irrigated.

Hinsdale—Pop. 200, Elev. 2225—Camping sites. Two hotels, one garage.

Malta—Pop. 1,427, Elev. 2250—Attractions—Gold mines at Zortman, Landusky, a frontier town in Little Rockies. Fine duck hunting on Lake Bowdoin in fall. Tourist camp, cooking facilities. Opportunities—Agriculture and stock raising.

Harlem—Pop. 721, Elev. 2372—Attractions—Little Rockies' country and Zortman also reached from here. Hope to have tourist camp this season. Several hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Agriculture and stock raising. Oil activity.

Chinook—Pop. 1,217, Elev. 2502—Opportunities—Farming and stock raising. Alfalfa seed. Drilling for oil. Three hotels, two garages.

Havre—Pop. 5,429, Elev. 2505—Attractions—Fishing and camping on Beaver Creek, Old Fort Assinniboine. Natural gas wells. Much drilling for oil. Tourist camp, house, water, sanitary conveniences. Butte branch of Great Northern leaves main line here.

Kremlin—Pop. 200. Elev. 2783—Much drilling on potential oil domes. Farming district. One hotel, one garage.

Chester—Pop. 402, Elev. 3132—Farming, oil prospecting. One hotel, one garage.

Shelby—Pop. 537, Elev. 3176—Farming. Great Falls-Billings line of Great Northern joins main east and west line here. Also branch to Canadian boundary takes off here. Hotels, garages.

Browning—Pop. 986. Elev. 4375—Attractions—Blackfeet Indians, trout fishing and hunting. Oil activity. Highways to northern entrance of Yellowstone Park swing southeasterly here. Tourist camp, wood and water. Three hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Stock ranches, irrigated land.

Fruit Ranch in Lincoln County.

Glacier Park Station—Elev. 4796—Eastern entrance to Glacier National Park. Automobiles are shipped from here by train 58 miles across the main range of Rockies to Belton, the western entrance of Glacier Park. Freight charge per car, $15.50.

Columbia Falls—Pop. 611, Elev. 3100—State Soldiers' Home. Hunting, fishing. Two hotels, one garage.

Kalispell—Pop. 5,157, Elev. 2955—Attractions—Flathead lake, one of the largest bodies of fresh water west of Mississippi, encircled by 114 miles of boulevard. Highway north to Canadian boundary along North fork of Flathead river. Scenery, hunting, fishing. Tourist camp, electric lighted, shower and tub baths, hot and cold water, electric cooking range, electric washing machine, electric smoothing iron, large wood range, outside bake oven, laundry, kitchens, sleeping room, sheds for automobiles, wash racks for cars, vegetable garden in connection and dairy products accessible, swings and play grounds for children. Said to be most complete tourist camp in country. Four hotels, six garages. Opportunities—Large area fruit land around Flathead lake, opening for tourist hotel on Flathead lake. 100,000 acres cut-over land available.

Whitefish—Pop. 2,867, Elev. 3040—Agriculture, lumbering. Several hotels, three garages.

Eureka—Pop. 1,082, Elev. 2313—Farming and lumbering. Two hotels, three garages.

Libby—Pop. 1,522, Elev. 2075—Lumbering, mining, farming. Attractions—Scenery, fishing, hunting. Three hotels, two garages.

Troy—Pop. 763, Elev. 1892—Mining, lumbering. Fishing and hunting. Two hotels, one garage.

Custer Battlefield Highway

(*From Omaha*)

From	To	Miles
Parkman, Wyo.	Wyola	13
Wyola	Crow Agency	40
Crow Agency	Hardin	12
Hardin	Billings	52
Billings	Roundup	53
Roundup	Grass Range	48
Grass Range	Lewistown	34
Lewistown	Moore	18
Moore	Hobson	10
Hobson	Moccasin	5
Moccasin	Windham	13
Windham	Raynesford	38
Raynesford	Belt	16
Belt	Great Falls	22
Great Falls	Fairfield	38
Fairfield	Choteau	19
Choteau	Dupuyer	32
Dupuyer	Browning	42
Browning	Glacier Park Station	15

Wyola—Pop. 100, Elev. 3712—Farming and stock raising. One hotel, one garage. Camping grounds.

Crow Agency—Pop. 200, Elev. 3401—Attractions—Headquarters Crow Indian reservation. Three miles to Custer Battlefield where General Custer and his entire command were wiped out by the Indians in 1876. The progress of the battle is marked by white crosses, each denoting where a soldier fell. Camping places along the Little Big Horn river. No hotel. One garage. Opportunities—Reservation lands, including irrigated, non-irrigated and grazing lands are frequently offered for sale. Particulars obtainable from reservation office.

Hardin—Pop. 1,312, Elev. 2902—Attractions—Old Fort Custer. Big Horn canyon, a mountain view of great depth and rugged grandeur. Camping ground, stoves, tables, chairs. Three hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Oil was recently struck in this district. Irrigation project of 200,000 acres planned. Farming and grazing lands.

Billings—Pop. 15,100, Elev. 3115—Attractions—Boot Hill cemetery which derives its name from the fact the men buried there died "with their boots on." Rimrock drive. Sugar beet factory. Branch highway from Billings into Carbon county and

A Mountain Gorge.

Deer in a Lincoln County Forest.

Beartooth plateau which contains some of the finest scenery in the country. Important machinery distributing center. Tourist camp, telephone, rest room, water, dance pavilion, swings.

Roundup—Pop. 2,434, Elev. 3184—Attractions—Devil's Basin and other oil domes. Largest shaft coal mine west of the Mississippi, 3,200 tons daily production. Duck hunting at Lake Mason, 8 miles distant, in season. Tourist camp, lights, water, cooking ovens, fuel, swimming pool, shelter for cars in stormy weather. Four hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Farming, dairying, development of coal lands.

Grass Range—Pop. 262—Good automobile road runs due east to Cat Creek oil fields. Farming district. Much oil drilling. Camping grounds. One hotel, one garage. Two routes from here to Lewistown, the northern road and the southern road.

Lewistown—Pop. 6,120, Elev. 3960—Chief distributing and supply point for the Judith Basin, the best developed and most prosperous non-irrigated farming district in state. Headquarters for many oil concerns operating in Cat Creek field. Opportunities—Farms and stock ranches, oil. Attractions—Fishing in nearby streams. Judith mountains, Moccasin mountains, Big Snowy mountains. Mining. Tourist camp, water, sanitary conveniences. Seven hotels, eleven garages.

Moore—Pop. 355, Elev. 4035—Farming and livestock. Fishing nearby. Camping ground. Two hotels, one garage. A few business openings. Tourist camp, well, sanitary conveniences.

Hobson—Pop. 400, Elev. 4073—Attractions—Most valuable sapphire mine in world, owned by British corporation, on Yogo creek, 25 miles southwest. Three hotels, garage. Opportunities—Farming and stock raising.

Moccasin—Pop. 250, Elev. 4169—Farming. Camping grounds. Two hotels, one garage.

Windham—Pop. 150, Elev. 3600—Farming, hunting and fishing in Little Belt mountains. Oil activity. Two hotels, two garages. Camping grounds.

Raynesford—Pop. 125, Elev. 4200—Farming. Fishing.

Belt—Pop. 967. Elev. 3500—Coal mines, farming district. Sluice boxes used by early day placer miners are to be seen. Hotel, two garages. Tourist camp, stoves, electric lights, water.

Great Falls—Pop. 24,121, Elev. 3350—Attractions—Power plants on Missouri river developing 164,000 horse power. Giant Springs, said to the largest fresh water springs in world, flowing 36,300 cubic feet a minute or 391,960,000 gallons every 24 hours. Copper refinery, copper rod and wire mill, electrolytic zinc plant, ferro-manganese plant containing largest electric furnaces in world. Largest flour mills between Minneapolis and the coast. Manufacturing and distributing center. Big irrigated and non-irrigated farming country tributary. Modern city, many hotels and garages. Tourist camp, water, kitchenette, shower baths, sanitary conveniences.

Fairfield—Pop. 200—Opportunities—Farming, irrigated and non-irrigated. One hotel, one garage. Camping grounds.

Choteau—Pop. 1,043, Elev. 3815—Attractions—Medicine Hot Springs, 20 miles from main range. Fishing and hunting. Several bird and one game preserve. Tourist camp, water, electric arc lights, stoves. Two hotels and three garages. Opportunities—Oil activity. Irrigated and non-irrigated farming lands. Stockraising.

Dupuyer—Pop. 200, Elev. 4124—Highest rock filled dam in United States on Birch creek, 18 miles distant. Fishing. Camping grounds, building to cook in, water. One hotel, one garage. Opportunities—Oil activity. Stock ranches and farms.

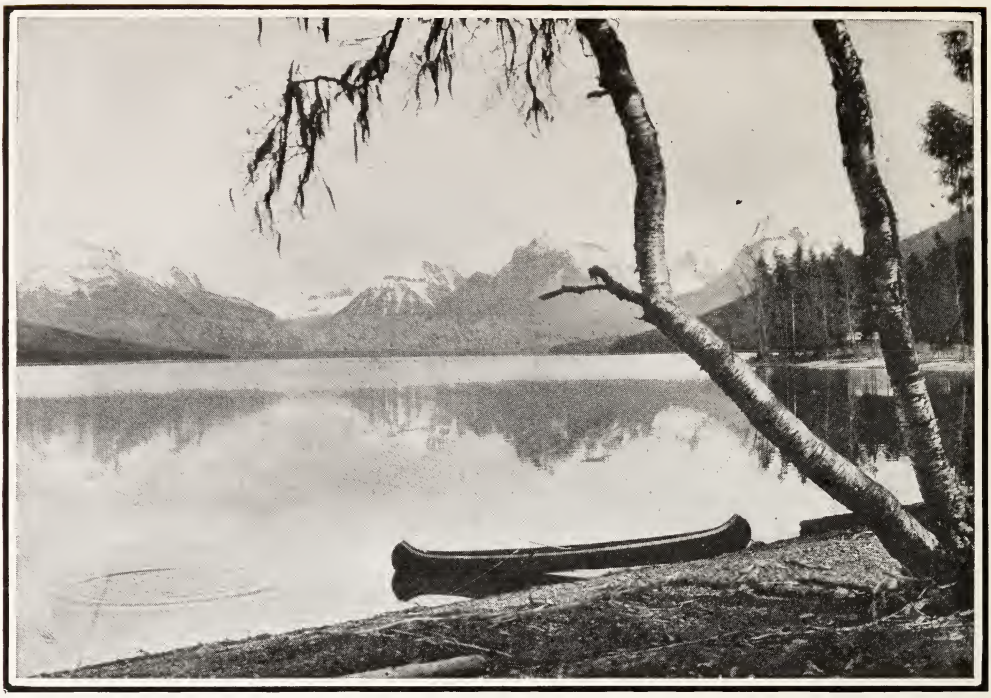
Browning—Pop. 986, Elev. 4375—Attractions—Blackfeet Indians, trout fishing and hunting. Oil activity. Highway joins here the East and West highway from the Twin Cities. Tourist camp, wood and water. Three hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Stock ranches, irrigated land.

The Electric Highway

(Forsyth to Missoula)

From	To	Miles
Forsyth	Vananda	23.4
Vananda	Ahles	11.5
Ahles	Ingomar	17.0
Ingomar	Sumatra	8.1
Sumatra	Hibbard	5.4
Hibbard	Bascom	5.8
Bascom	Melstone	6.0
Melstone	Musselshell	14.4
Musselshell	Delphia	7.2
Delphia	Gage	8.7
Gage	Roundup	9.1
Roundup	Lavina	25.3
Lavina	Ryegate	19.7
Ryegate	Barber	6.5
Barber	Shawmut	9.3
Shawmut	Harlowton	17.8
Harlowton	Twodot	12.0
Twodot	Martinsdale	13.6
Martinsdale	Lennep	12.9
Lennep	Ringling	16.9
Ringling	Townsend	43.6
Townsend	Winston	13.4
Winston	East Helena	15.4
East Helena	Helena	5.0
Helena	Elliston	24.9
Elliston	Avon	9.0
Avon	Helmville	27.0
Helmville	Ovando	17.8
Ovando	Clearwater	12.9
Clearwater	Bonner	26.8
Bonner	Missoula	7.0

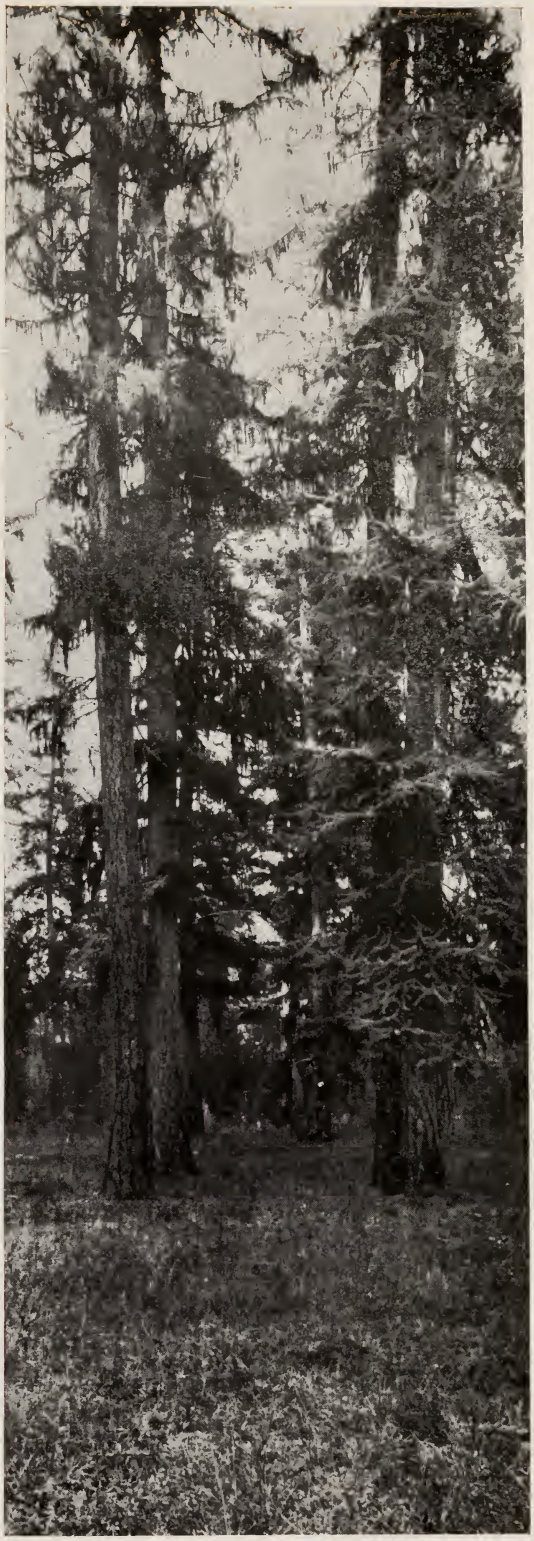
The Eelectric Highway follows, for much of its distance, the direct line of the electrified Milwaukee—hence its name. It is well blazed with Orange and Black paint.



Lake McDonald, A Gem in the Mountains.

Camp on Cut Bank Creek.

HIGHWAYS
BETWEEN
Yellowstone
AND
Glacier
NATIONAL
PARKS



The Buffalo Highway

Cody Entrance of Yellowstone to Eastern Entrance of Glacier)

From	To	Miles
Cody, Wyo.	Bridger	78
Bridger	Laurel	30
Laurel	Billings	15
Billings	Broadview	48
Broadview	Hobson	123
Hobson	Great Falls	95

Cody, Wyoming, to Powell, Wyoming, to Bridger, Montana.

Bridger—Pop. 679, Elev. 3664—Farming and stockgrowing. Fishing. Camping grounds. Hotels and garages.

Laurel—Pop. 2,239, Elev. 3297—Opportunities—Farming, sugar beet raising, dairying, livestock. Junction point with East and West highway. Camping grounds. Hotels and garages.

Billings—Pop. 15,100, Elev. 3115—Attractions—Boot Hill cemetery, which derives its name from the fact the men buried there died "with their boot on." Rimrock drive. Sugar beet factory. Branch highway from Billings into Carbon county and Beartooth plateau, which contains some of the finest scenery in the country. Important machinery distributing center. Tourist camp, telephone, rest room, water, dance pavilion, swings. Center of best developed irrigated district in Montana.

Broadview—Pop. 191, Elev. 3805—Farming, oil activity. Camp grounds. Two hotels, three garages.

Hobson—Pop. 400, Elev. 4025—Attractions—Most valuable sapphire mine in world, on Yogo creek, 25 miles southwest, owned by British corporation. Three hotels, garage. Opportunities—Farming and stock raising.

From Hobson to Glacier Park the Buffalo highway coincides with the Custer Battlefield Hiway.

The Solitudes of Nature.

Eastern Route, Park to Park Highway

(Y. G. Bee Line, Link in National Park-to-Park Highway)

From	To	Miles
Gardiner	Livingston	55
Livingston	Clyde Park	20
Clyde Park	Wilsall	8
Wilsall	Ringling	26
Ringling	White Sulphur Springs	24
White Sulphur Springs	Neihart	43
Neihart	Belt	38
Belt	Great Falls	23
Great Falls	Fairfield	38
Fairfield	Choteau	19
Choteau	Dupuyer	32
Dupuyer	Browning	42
Browning	Glacier Park Station	13
Glacier Park Station	Belton	58
Belton	Kalispell	36

Gardiner—Pop. 250, Elev. 5200—Northern entrance to Yellowstone Park.

Livingston—Pop. 6,311, Elev. 4491—Junction point with Yellowstone Trail and National Parks Highway. Attractions—Several hot springs resorts and also ranch resorts within a few miles. Big trout hatchery. Close-in tourist camp. City water, sanitary conveniences, benches, tables, electric lights. Four hotels, eight garages.

Clyde Park—Pop. 352, Elev. 4800—Trout fishing. Situated in Shields River valley which has taken several world prizes on grain. Tourist camp, spring, shade and firewood. One hotel, one garage. Opportunities—Farming lands.

Wilsall—Pop. 550, Elev. 5048—Attractions—Mountain scenery, hunting and fishing. Tourist camp on stream. Three hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Farm and grazing lands.

Ringling—Pop. 150, Elev. 5400—Farming and stock district. Two hotels, one garage.

White Sulphur Springs—Pop. 574, Elev. 5000—Attractions—Fishing and hunting. Hot springs in the town. Stock growing district, also farming. Two hotels, three garages.

Neihart—Pop. 749, Elev. 5548—Attractions—Silver and lead mining district. Fishing. Two hotels, two garages.

Belt—Pop. 967, Elev. 3570—Coal mines, farming. Sluice boxes used by early day placer miners to be seen. Hotel, two garages. Tourist camp, stoves, electric lights, water.

Great Falls—Pop. 24,121, Elev. 3350—Attractions—Power plants on Missouri river developing 164,000 horse power. Giant Springs, said to be largest fresh water springs in world, flowing 36,300 cubic feet a minute. Copper refinery, copper rod and wire mill, electrolytic zinc plant, ferro-manganese plant containing largest

The Beauties of the Blackfoot Valley.

When the Fall Flight Is On.

electric furnaces in world. Largest flour mills between Minneapolis and the coast. Manufacturing and distributing center. Big irrigated and non-irrigated farming country tributary. Modern city, many hotels and garages. Tourist camp, water, kitchenette, shower baths, sanitary conveniences.

Fairfield—Pop. 200—Opportunities— Farming, irrigated and non-irrigated. One hotel, one garage. Camping grounds.

Choteau—Pop. 1,043, Elev. 3815—Attractions—Medicine Hot Springs, 20 miles from main range. Fishing and hunting. Several bird and one game preserve. Tourist camp, water, electric arc lights, stoves. Two hotels and three garages. Opportunities—Oil activity. Irrigated and non-irrigated farming lands. Stock-raising.

Dupuyer—Pop. 200, Elev. 4124—Highest rock-filled dam in United States, on Birch creek, 18 miles distant. Fishing. Camping grounds, water, building in which to cook. One hotel, one garage. Opportunities—Oil activity. Stock ranches and farms.

Browning—Pop. 986, Elev. 4375—Attractions—Blackfeet Indians, trout fishing and hunting. Oil activity. Highway here joins the East and West highway from the Twin Cities. Tourist camp, wood and water. Three hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Stock ranches, irrigated and potential oil lands.

Glacier Park Station—Elev. 4796—Eastern entrance to Glacier National Park. Automobiles are shipped from here by train 58 miles across the main range of the Rockies to Belton, the western entrance of the park. Freight charge per car, $15.50.

Belton—Elev. 3213—Western entrance to Glacier Park.

Kalispell—Pop. 5,157, Elev. 2955—Attractions—Flathead Lake, one of the largest bodies of fresh water west of the Mississippi, encircled by 114 miles of boulevard. Highway north to Canadian boundary along North fork of Flathead river. Scenery, hunting, fishing. Tourist camp, electric lighted, shower and tub baths, hot and cold water, electric cooking range, electric washing machine, electric smoothing iron, large wood range, outside bake oven, laundry, kitchens, sleeping room, sheds for automobiles, wash racks for cars, vegetable garden in connection and dairy products accessible, swings and play grounds for children. Said to be most complete tourist camp in country. Four hotels, six garages. Opportunities—Large area fruit land around Flathead Lake, opening for tourist hotel on Flathead lake. 100,000 acres cut over land available.

Middle Park-to-Park Route

(Geysers-Glaciers Road)

From	To	Miles
Gardiner	Livingston	55
Livingston	Bozeman	27
Bozeman	Belgrade	11
Belgrade	Three Forks	23
Three Forks	Townsend	40
Townsend	Helena	32
Three Forks	Boulder	42
Boulder	Alhambra	18
Alhambra	Helena	14
Helena	Wolf Creek	36

(Via Great Falls)

Wolf Creek	Cascade	31
Cascade	Great Falls	29
Great Falls	Fairfield	38
Fairfield	Choteau	19

(Via Augusta and Gilman)

Wolf Creek	Augusta	42
Augusta	Gilman	2
Gilman	Choteau	31
Choteau	Dupuyer	32
Dupuyer	Browning	42
Browning	Glacier Park Station	13

Gardiner—Pop. 250, Elev. 5200—Northern entrance to Yellowstone Park.

Livingston—Pop. 6,311, Elev. 4491—Junction point with Yellowstone Trail and National Parks highway. Attractions—Several hot springs resorts and also ranch resorts within a few miles. Big trout hatchery. Close-in tourist camp. City water, sanitary conveniences, benches, tables, electric lights. Four hotels, eight garages. Opportunities—Mining, farming, stockraising.

In Prickly Pear Canyon—Middle Park-to-Park.

Mystic Lake, Gallatin County.

Bozeman—Pop. 6,183—Elev. 4771—Gallatin canyon, Bridger canyon, U. S. fish hatchery. Hyalite recreation park. State agricultural college. Big game country adjacent. Fishing. Tourist camp, sanitary conveniences, benches, tables, running water. Two hotels, five garages. Opportunities—Farm lands, pea cannery.

Belgrade—Pop. 499, Elev. 4453—Attractions—Middle Creek canyon, West Gallatin canyon, fishing, hunting. Tourist camp, electric lights, stove, fuel, washing utensils, three inclosed rooms for bad weather. Two hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Creamery, cheese factory, canning factory.

Three Forks—Pop. 1,071, Elev. 4065—Attractions—Headwaters of the Missouri river. Morrison cavern (National Monument). Fishing, hunting. It was from Three Forks Sacajawea piloted Lewis and Clark westward over the mountains. Tourist camp, city water, cooking facilities, sanitary conveniences, lights. Two hotels, three garages. Need laundry, more farmers and dairymen. Reclamation of 20,000 acres of land planned. (Persons desiring to go to the western, instead of the eastern entrance of the Glacier Park, leave the Geysers to Glaciers trail at Three Forks and take the main East and West highway to Butte and Missoula and from Missoula northward over the western Park-to-Park route).

Townsend—Pop. 897, Elev. 3813—(Three Forks via Townsend to Helena). Farming and stockraising district. Also mining. Tourist camp, cook shed and stove. Running water.

Boulder—Pop. 682. Elev. 4907—(Three Forks via Boulder to Helena). Elkhorn mines. Scenery. Boulder Hot Springs, hotel and plunge. Tourist camp, well, kitchen, sheds for cars. Two hotels, two garages. Opportunities—Development of mines and farms.

Alhambra—Elev. 4270—(Three Forks via Boulder to Helena). Alhambra Hot Springs hotel and sanatorium. Free camping grounds. Opportunities—Mining.

Helena—Pop. 12,037, Elev. 4110—Attractions—Gate of Mountains on Missouri river, named by Lewis and Clark. Motor boating through canyon whose rocky sides rise sheer for hundreds of feet. Fort Harrison, converted into United States

State Capitol at Helena

Public Health Service Hospital. Last Chance Gulch where gold was discovered in 1864. Broadwater Hot Springs. Power plants on Missouri river. Two tourist camps, one in city and one on Ten Mile road. Tables, fire-places, sanitary conveniences, firewood, sink for dish washing. Six hotels, many garages. Opportunities—Farming lands, gold and silver mining, a few industrial openings.

Wolf Creek—Pop. 50, Elev. 3560—Attractions—Holter power plant on the Missouri river, three miles distant. Fishing. Camping grounds, eight summer cottages. One hotel, one garage. Road forks at Wolf Creek, one road going direct to Choteau via Augusta and Gilman and the other going to Choteau via Great Falls.

(To Choteau Via Great Falls.

Cascade—Pop. 465, Elev. 3661—Duck hunting in season. Farming.

Great Falls—Pop. 24,121, Elev. 3350—Power plants on Missouri river developing 164,000 horse power. Giant Springs, said to be the largest fresh water springs in world, flowing over 36,000 cubic feet a minute or 391,960,000 gallons every 24 hours. Copper refinery, copper rod and wire mill, electrolytic zinc plant, ferro-manganese plant containing largest electric furnaces in world. Largest flour mills between Minneapolis and the coast. Manufacturing and distributing center. Big irrigated and non-irrigated farming country tributary. Modern city, many hotels, and garages. Tourist camp, water, kitchenette, shower baths, sanitary conveniences.

Fairfield—Pop. 200—Opportunities—Farming, irrigated and non-irrigated. One hotel, one garage. Camping grounds.

Augusta—Pop. 400, Elev. 3500—(To Choteau via Augusta and Gilman). Attractions—Sun River canyon, Medicine Hot springs. Hunting and fishing. Tourist camp, tent frames, cement fire places, pavilion, water. One hotel, one restaurant. Opportunities—Land, livestock, oil prospects.

Gilman—Pop. 400, Elev. 4006—Sun River canyon, Medicine Hot Springs. Hunting and fishing. Camping grounds. One hotel, one garage.

Choteau—Pop. 1,043, Elev. 3815—Attractions—Medicine Hot springs, 20 miles from main range. Fishing and hunting. Several bird and one game preserve. Tourist camp, water, electric arc lights, stoves. Two hotels and three garages. Opportunities—Oil activity. Irrigated and non-irrigated farming lands. Stock-raising.

Dupuyer—Pop. 200—Highest rock filled dam in United States on Birch creek, 18 miles distant. Fishing. Camping grounds, building to cook in, water. One hotel, one garage. Oil activity. Stock ranches and farms.

Browning—Pop. 986—Blackfeet Indians, trout fishing and hunting. Oil activity. Highway here joins the East and West highway from the Twin Cities. Tourist camp, wood and water. Three hotels, three garages. Stock ranches, irrigated land.

Glacier Park Station—Eastern entrance to Glacier National Park. Automobiles are shipped from here by train 58 miles across the main range of the Rockies to Belton, the western entrance of the park. Freight charge per car, $15.50.

Middle Park-to-Park Route

(From Western Entrance Yellowstone, Vigilante Trail)

From	To	Miles
West Yellowstone	Ennis	73
Ennis	Virginia City	14
Virginia City	Sheridan	19
Sheridan	Twin Bridges	10
Twin Bridges	Whitehall	12

West Yellowstone—Pop. 50. Elev. 6665—Western entrance to Yellowstone National park. Fishing in many nearby streams. Camping grounds. Four hotels, two garages.

Ennis—Pop. 250—Fishing, mining. Two hotels, one garage.

Virginia City—Pop. 342, Elev. 5889—Attractions—First discovery of gold in Montana. First capitol of Montana territory. Scene of operations of the Vigilantes in the sixties, when George Slade and other notorious road agents were hanged. Interesting historical library. Gold mining with hydraulic dredges at Ruby, a few miles north. Camping grounds. Two hotels, one garage.

Sheridan—Pop. 538, Elev. 5079—Attractions—Field of operations of the Vigilantes in the sixties. Gold dredges. Tourist camp, running water and lights, fire wood and sanitary conveniences. Hotel, garage. Opportunities—Irrigated ranches, stock ranches, range land.

Twin Bridges—Pop. 755, Elev. 4647—State Orphans' Home. Opportunities—Farming and stock ranches. Four hotels, two garages.

Whitehall—Pop. 629. Elev. 4355—Junction point with main East and West Highways. Agricultural district. Hotels and garages. (Here the traveler can take his choice of two routes, one from Whitehall to Boulder and thence northward to Helena (See Middle Park-to-Park route, Geysers-Glacier road), and the other via the main East and West highway to Butte and Missoula, and then northward over the western Park-to-Park route.

On the Flathead Near Polson.

Western Park-to-Park Route

(West Yellowstone Via Bitter Root Valley to Belton)

From	To	Miles
West Yellowstone	Monida	73
Monida	Armstead	44
Armstead	Dillon	22
Dillon	Jackson	50
Jackson	Wisdom	18
Wisdom	Gibbons	12
Gibbons	Sulu	33
Sulu	Darby	18
Darby	Hamilton	17
Hamilton	Stevensville	21
Stevensville	Missoula	32
Missoula	Ravalli	38
Ravalli	St. Ignatius	6
St. Ignatius	Ronan	15
Ronan	Polson	14
Polson	Kalispell	50
Kalispell	Belton	36

West Yellowstone—Pop. 50, Elev. 6665—Highway enters park from Idaho Falls and Salt Lake. Western entrance to Yellowtone National Park. Fishing in many nearby streams. Camping grounds. Four hotels, two garages.

Monida—Pop. 50, Elev. 6797—Highway from Idaho Falls and Salt Lake enters Montana. Garage.

Armstead—Pop. 100, Elev. 5491—Highway from Salmon City, Idaho, enters state from west. Hotel, garage.

Dillon—Pop. 2,701, Elev. 5094—Highway forks, one fork going northeast to Butte via Twin Bridges. State Normal school located here. Fishing. Elk Horn Hot Springs, 30 miles distant. Three hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Live-stock ranches, irrigated farms.

Alfalfa Does Well in Montana.

Beautiful Lake Louise and Towering Mountains.

Jackson—Pop. 50—Big Hole Hot springs in the town. Hotel accommodations.

Wisdom—Pop. 350—Trading point for the Big Hole Basin, one of the most noted cattle feeding valleys in the west. Hotel, garage. Opportunities—Stock ranches.

Gibbons—Pop. 60, Elev. 6080—Attractions—Site of the Battle of the Big Hole with the Nez Perce Indians. Route over the mountains is that which was followed by Lewis and Clark.

Sulu Postoffice—Elev. 4430—Medicine Hot springs, hotel, plunge, bath houses, cabins. Fishing.

Darby—Pop. 300. Elev. 3880—Trading point at the head of the Bitter Root valley. Two hotels, two garages.

Hamilton—Pop. 1,700, Elev. 3573—Fishing, hunting, scenery. Sleeping Child Hot springs 19 miles southeast. Hotel, plunge, bath houses, cabins, fishing. Noted Marcus Daly racing stud developed on Daly stock farm near Hamilton. Tourist camp, lodge building, hot and cold water, modern toilets, shower baths, kitchen complete with range. Laundry room, reading room, ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms. Tables outside with camp oven at each table. Electric lights. Wash rack for cars. Tourist camp situated in grove on edge of lake. Two hotels, three garages. Opportunities—Stock raising, fruit growing, poultry, dairying.

Stevensville—Pop. 744, Elev. 3319—Attractions—Old Fort Owen, St. Mary's mission, fishing. Tourist camp half mile from town. Water, shade trees, stoves. One hotel, three garages. Opportunities—Dairying, fruit raising, general farming.

Missoula—Pop. 12,668, Elev. 3220—Attractions—State University. Fort Missoula. Hot Springs. Many beautiful mountain lakes and striking scenery accessible from here. Tourist camp, no mosquitoes, piped water, tables, wash and bath tubs, electric iron, ovens. Four hotels, five garages. Opportunities—Agricultural, horticultural and timber lands. Highway branches at Missoula, offering the option of two routes west to Spokane.

Unexplored Beauty of Western Montana.

Ravalli—Elev. 3115—Trout fishing in Jocko river. National Bison range, buffalo and elk. Tourist camp, fuel, fire places. One hotel. Road to Spokane via Thompson Falls and Sand Point continues west.

St. Ignatius—Pop. 500, Elev. 2911—Attractions—Indian trading point on the Flathead Indian reservation. Catholic mission. Headquarters Flathead reclamation project. Fishing, scenery. Two hotels, three garages.

Ronan—Pop. 600, Elev. 3064—Attractions— Mission range of mountains, fishing. Tourist camp, cook house, stoves, fuel, sanitary conveniences. Hotel, three garages. Opportunities—Farming, stock growing.

Polson—Pop. 1132, Elev. 2919—On southern side of Flathead lake. Attractions—Fishing, scenery, boating, swimming. Boats operate between Polson and Somers. Tourist camp. One of the largest undeveloped hydro-electric power sites in Montana, at Polson.

Kalispell—Pop. 5,157, Elev. 2955—Attractions—Flathead lake, one of the largest fresh water lakes west of the Mississippi, encircled by 114 miles of boulevard. Highway north to Canadian boundary along North fork of Flathead river. Scenery, hunting, fishing. Tourist camp, electric lighted, shower and tub baths, hot and cold water, electric cooking range, electric washing machine, electric smoothing iron, large wood range, outside bake oven, laundry, kitchen, sleeping room, sheds for automobiles, wash racks for cars, vegetable garden in connection and dairy products accessible, swings and play grounds for children. Said to be most complete tourist camp in country. Four hotels, six garages. Opportunities—Large area fruit land around Flathead lake, opening for tourist hotel on Flathead lake. 100,000 acres cut-over land available.

Belton—Elev. 3213—Western entrance to Glacier National Park. Automobiles are shipped from here by train 58 miles across the main range of the Rockies to Glacier station, the eastern entrance to the park. Freight charge per car, $15.50.

Glacier Park, An Alpine Wonderland.

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The following publications may be obtained free on written application of the Director of the National Park Service or by personal application to the office of the superintendent of the park:

Glimpses of Our National Parks. 48 pages. Contains descriptions of the most important features of the principal national parks.

Automobile road map of Yellowstone National Park. Shows the park road system, hotels, camps, free public auto camp grounds, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains the automobile regulations.

Map of National Parks and Monuments. Shows location of all the national parks and monuments administered by the National Park Service and all railroad routes to the reservations.

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Contains nine sections, each descriptive of a national park and one larger section devoted to other national parks and monuments.

Geological History of Yellowstone National Park, by Arnold Hague, 24 pages, including 10 illustrations, 10 cents.

This pamphlet contains a general resume of the geologic forces that have been active in the Yellowstone National Park.

Geysers, by Walter Harvey Weed, 32 pages, including 23 illustrations, 10 cents.

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Fossil Forests of the Yellowstone National Park, by F. H. Knowlton, 32 pages, including 15 illustratitons, 10 cents.

This pamphlet contains descriptions of the fossil forests of the Yellowstone National Park and an account of their origin.

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Government publications on Glacier National Park may be obtained as indicated below. Separate communications should be addressed to the officers mentioned.

DISTRIBUTED FREE BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

The following publications may be obtained free on written applicatiton by the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or by personal applicatiton at the registration offices of the park at Glacier Park Hotel (eastern entrance) and at the superintendent's office at Belton (western entrance):

Glimpses of our National Parks, 48 pages. Glacier National Park on pp. 34-37.
Contains descriptions of the most important features of the principal national parks.

Automobile road map of Glacier National Park.
Shows the park road system, trail system, hotels, chalets, garages, superintendent's office, routes to the park, etc. Also contains suggestions for motorists. Printed in three colors.

Map of National Parks and National Monuments.
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Contains nine sections, each descriptive of a national park, and one larger section devoted to other national parks and monuments.

Origin of the Scenic Features of Glacier National Park, by M. R. Campbell, 42 pages, including 25 illustratitons, 15 cents.
This pamphlet contains a general account of the forces that have caused the development of the mountain ranges, the valleys and lakes of Glacier National Park.

Glaciers of Glacier National Park, by W. C. Alden, 48 pages, including 30 illustrations, 15 cents.

Some Lakes of Glacier National Park, by M. J. Elrod, 32 pages, including 19 illustrations, 10 cents.

Glacier National Park—a popular guide to its geology and scenery, by M. R. Campbell (Bulletin 600, U. S. Geological Survey), 54 pages, 13 plates, including map, 30 cents.

This pamphlet contains a description of some of the principal lakes, with special reference to the possibility of stocking the lakes with fish.

Wild Animals of Glacier National Park: The Mammals, by Vernon Bailey; **The Birds,** by Florence Merriam Bailey; 210 pages, 94 text figures, 37 plates, including map, 50 cents.

Describes the birds and animals both popularly and scientifically; tells how the visitor may identify them.

A topographic map of Glacier National Park (size 32 by 28½ inches) on the scale of 2 miles to the inch may be purchased from the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., for 25 cents, postage prepaid.

Fairy Lake, Upper Shields River. (Corner View)

If interested in Montana's agricultural, stock-raising, or industrial opportunities write for information to the Division of Labor and Publicity, Dept. of Agriculture, Labor and Industry, Helena